# CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1832. [NO. 778.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
**By Edward J. Hale,**
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## JOHN C. LATTA,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,**

GROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA,
Which he offers low for cash or country produce, at either of his Stores on Hay and Person streets. He also keeps a good assortment of
*Paints, Oils, Drugs and Dye Stuffs,*
At his store on Person street.
*Fayetteville, April* 24. 77tf.

## Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.
AMOS KIMBALL.
*April* 24.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

**By Thos. Sandford & Co.**

ON Tuesday, May 8, 1832, will be sold, a large assortment of fresh imported Spring **GOODS**, just received from N York, consisting of blue, black, olive, bottle green, brown and mixt Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, merino Cassimeres. Lastings, French Drilling, Vestings, Bangup Cords, Beeverteens, a great variety of fancy Prints, (newest style) Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Swiss Capes, Book Muslins, fancy colored Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, 8-4 Diapers, Ginghams, fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, palmeto and fur Hats, Cotton Hose, Cotton Balls, patent Suspenders, together with a great variety of other Goods. Terms liberal and made known at sale.
*April* 24. 77ts.

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 44 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

**SILKS.**

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN.
*April* 24, 1832. 77-tf.

## The Subscriber,

IN addition to his former Stock has just received a complete assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at his Store a few doors west of the Planter's Hotel, Brick Row.
THOS. J. JORDAN.
*April* 23, 1832. 77tf.

## Molasses, &c.

*Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,*
75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*April* 20, 1832. 77tf.

## N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.
*Also in Store,*
Bbls No 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
*April* 17. 76 tf.

## Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
*April* 17. 76-tf.

## Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a Note given by me to Enoch Robbins, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 20th of April, 1832, as the Note is a fraud, and I am determined not to pay the same.
LEWIS THOMPSON,
JORDAN THOMPSON.
*Robeson County, April* 17, 1832. 77-3t.

## COUNTY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Citizens of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent us in the next General Assembly. Persons interested in the object of the meeting, are requested to attend.
MANY CITIZENS.
*April* 25, 1832. 77-2w

## To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

A GOOD workman, of moral character and steady habits, would find employment as a Journeyman Cabinet maker in the above business, by immediate application to the Post Master at this Office. A man with a family would be preferred.
HERMAN ALLEN.
*New Factory Post Office, Randolph Co. N. C. 3d month 12th.* 1832. 75 3t.

## NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

## HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:
EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

***Domestic Goods.***

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

***Silk Goods.***

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerins, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

***Miscellaneous Articles.***

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
*Fayetteville, April* 3. 74tf.

## N. E. Rum, &c.

*Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,*
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*March* 13.

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

**Dry Goods,**

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.
J. R. McCORMAC.
*April* 17, 1832. 76tf.

## NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

## CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply
**OF FANCY DRY GOODS,**
Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
*April* 17, 1832. 76tf.

## New Firm.

**DRAKE & ATKINS.**

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile Line, will transact business in future, under the Firm which appears at the head of this article. They have taken a stand for the present, in the Brick Row, south side of Exchange Square, and nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where they have on hand a very general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
***Hardware, Groceries, &c.***

Which will be sold on terms to suit the exigency of the times, either for cash or country produce.—Also,
**One Patent Balance, complete.**
EUGENE B. DRAKE,
GEORGE B. ATKINS.
*Fayetteville, April* 10, 1832. 76 4w
N B—All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, for articles purchased previous to this date, are earnestly solicited to settle the same immediately.
E. B. D.
G B A.

## Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
*April* 17. 76tf.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance will be held on the 9th May in Fayetteville. Representatives and reports from Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested.
T. P HUNT,
*Cor. Sec. N C. T. S.*

## Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms both accommodating as to time and reasonable as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Robinson and Mr. A Graham. Also, the Lot corner of Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street, late in the occupancy of Messrs Jas. H. Hooper and John Selph. Apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
*Agent for Mrs. M. R. Anderson.*
*April* 9, 1832. 75 6w.


We make the following extracts from an article, in the March Number of the New England Magazine, entitled "*Eloquence and Eloquent Men:*"

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke is, or has been, the best public speaker in our country. Whoever has listened to him in the debates of Congress will neither deny the assertion, nor call it extravagant; but we cannot think Mr. Randolph can claim the character of an eloquent orator. Eloquent, at times, he unquestionably has been, always interesting, even to his political opponents; and always amusing to friends and foes alike. He is a complete master of elocution. With the whole art, or science of rhetoric, he is as familiar as with the alphabet. But his exhibitions of eloquence have been rare—"few and far between"—"like flashes of lightning after long intervals of darkness." In his celebrated speech on retrenchment, in 1828, his allusion to "the sun dipping his broad disk among the trees behind those Virginia hills," was indescribably beautiful; it was superlatively eloquent. His "direst foe" could not have heard it unmoved. In the printed report of this speech (though prepared by Mr. Randolph himself) justice is not due to the original expression.

The public men of the South are, generally speaking, more liberally endowed with the talent, or "gift," of public speaking, than their Northern cotemporaries; but we are not certain that they have more eloquence. Mr. HAYNE stands first and foremost as an orator, among the present members of Congress from that region; and it must be admitted in the face of Northern prejudice (perhaps we have no great reason to love Mr. Hayne;) that he is an admirable and eloquent speaker. We can say little of Mr. CALHOUN, the Vice President, for he has laid himself on the shelf by taking a secondary office, when he should have contended, manfully and perseveringly for the first. There was a time when he held the House of Representatives in his hand, and would carry almost any measure that he would, by the power of his rhetorick. Mr. McDUFFIE is altogether unlike Mr. HAYNE. He is not fluent, he is not easy; he is not, of course, graceful, and, if we assume the dictionary definition of eloquence—"the art of speaking well, fluent, and elegant speech," he is not eloquent. But Mr. McDuffie is eloquent.—There is an eloquence of the eye, which conveys its power to enforce and execute what the tongue hesitates to utter. There is eloquence in his hesitation. His pauses which are involuntary, never destroy the connexion of his words, nor confuse the meaning of even his longest sentences. His gesticulation is not graceful. In fact, he uses but one gesture. His hand is raised nearly to a parallel with the ear, the palm and finger opened to the widest extent; and when the words which seemed to be labouring in his chest have obtained egress, they are poured out, simultaneously with the descent of his hand upon the desk, with a force that is irresistible and sometimes appalling; reminding one of the meeting of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, forming a junction and forcing a passage through the Blue Ridge. Some one in Congress humurously called this the *slam bang* style. But the hesitation or stammering often adds to the effect of the sentiment. We recollect an instance in which this effect was beyond description eloquent; it was in a speech he made on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, and the speaker was attempting to describe the battle in the harbor of Tripoli. The scene itself could have been hardly superior, as it regards sublimity and the emotions produced on a spectator, to this description of it.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, Jr. of South Carolina, is an orator of high standing. His manner is easy and graceful, and his words are always fitly chosen—consequently, if there be truth in the proposition of Judah's wise preacher, they "are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Yet Mr. Hamilton looks better on paper than when he stands in person before you. We do not say why it is, but his speeches, even if reported but imperfectly, give a more agreeable sensation to the reader than to the spectator.

Mr. WIRT, the late Attorney General, is one of the first, perhaps the first, men in our country, as a graceful and fascinating advocate in the presence of a judicial tribunal; but we have never observed that he was uncommonly eloquent. Mr. WEBSTER is almost the antipodes of Mr. WIRT. He does not appear to have studied any of the rules of rhetoric. His gracefulness of manner, if he has any, is when compared with the glossy qualities of his great cotemporary, as the native, uncultivated elegance of the forest oak, to the artificial twistings of the sweet-brier around the pillars of a Doric portico, or the multifarious involutions of the honey-suckle guided through the interstices of a slender lattice work. Mr. WEBSTER is not a model for students in the arts of oratory and declamation; but he is eloquent beyond description. Who ever heard a more tremendous explosion of eloquence, than some of the passages in his speech relative to the public lands, delivered in the Senate in 1830? Who can remember his pathetic address, to the "veterans of half a century," and his apostrophe to the spirit of WARREN, in his Bunker Hill Oration? From what volume of eloquence can we select a sublimer sentiment than we find in the concluding paragraph of his Plymouth Oration?

* * * * *

There is an eloquence in the physical agents of nature—in the thunder, in the earthquake, in the winds—those "viewless messengers of omnipotence." The eloquence of Mr. WEBSTER is of this character. We feel its power, but the eye cannot perceive whence it cometh. When we said that he was the antipodes of Mr. WIRT, we did not mean to say that his gestures, when he speaks, are awkward or unnatural; on the contrary, they are pleasing, because they are natural. But his style is evidently a style of his own. He is indebted for it to no written instruction—to no living example.

*From the Boston Courier.*

### INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The following extract from a CHARGE at the opening of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, in March 1832, is published with the consent of Judge Thacher, at the request of the Grand Jury to whom it was addressed.

*Gentlemen*: To one other object, of a general character, connected with our domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention. Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the work of an incendiary. The errors and imperfections of the political system, defects in its laws, and efforts for its improvement, are proper subjects for grave and decent discussion. But society must not suffer the passions of men to be its legislators. If defects exist in the political system, the wisdom of the sages of the State ought to be put in requisition, to effect their amendment. In other hands, an unskilful remedy will be apt to increase the disease.

In this commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens, exists legally and practically. But we are one of several States, united under a national bond. If individuals, in private life, must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each State, in the exercise and enjoyment of its political rights, is bound to respect those of every other State in the Union, and to do nothing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its citizens, to their prejudice. While we expect this from their justice, we, on our part, are bound by the golden rule to mete to them the same measure.

We know that slavery exists in many of these States—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while they were colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens and statesmen, perceiving, with just alarm, the growing evil, in all its magnitude, have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those, who are happily free from this great calamity, to do any thing to add to its difficulty. We ought rather, as brethren of the same family, and bound to cultivate the ties of brotherhood, to aid them with our wisdom and benevolence, and to encourage them to complete the great work. But, whilst it is recollected, that this evil has been rivetted upon their society by a course of ages, it must not be forgotten, that this will require much time to effect its removal. Violence may greatly retard it, but cannot expedite that desirable event.

Now, gentlemen, it is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and indictable as such at common law, for one to attempt to persuade another to commit murder, robbery, perjury, or any other crime, whether such persuasion be verbal or written; and whether the offence be perpetrated in consequence of such persuasion or not. So it is a misdemeanor to attempt to commit any crime, where the unlawful intent is manifested by an overt act, which indicates such intent. It is not material, whether the crime is to be perpetrated here, or in some other place. It is sufficient, if it be shown that the unlawful intent existed here, and that the deed which manifested that intent was done in this country. To publish a paper here, with the intent to send it to another State, to persuade one or more persons there to commit murder, or treason, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country, from which we drew our principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that every publication which has a tendency to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation in the minds of the people, that may induce them to commit a breach of the public peace, or whether it be more public and specific, extending to the morals, the religion, or magistracy of the country—is a libel. Any publication which tends to degrade, revile and defame persons in consederable situations of power and dignity in foreign countries, is taken to be and treated as a libel; and particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the pacific relations between the two countries. If the publication contains a plain and manifest incitement and persuasion addressed to others, to assassinate and destroy the persons of such magistrates, as the tendency is to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, the libel assumes a still more criminal intention.

Every good citizen must, I think, wish that harmony may subsist between us and the citizens of all the other States. But how is this Union long to be preserved, if those who enjoy its benefits, cherish towards each other mutual hatred? If publications which have a direct tendency to excite the slave population of other States, to rise upon their masters, and to involve their families and property in a common destruction, are here published and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those States well imagine, that such publications are authorized by our laws? If such publications were justified and encouraged here, it would tend to alienate from each other the minds of those whose best political happiness and safety consists in, preserving in its full strength the bond of the Union.

Believing that the laws of this Commonwealth are not liable to this reproach, I deem it my duty to express to you, at this time, my opinion, that to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers, designed to be circulated here and in other States of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our own citizens deadly hatred and hostility against their brethren of other States, and to stimulate the slave population there to rise against their masters, and to effect by fire and sword, their emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, at common law. It is said, that pamphlets and papers of such character have been published in this city, and sent into the Southern States, and that they have caused great alarm and complaint there. It cannot be denied, that it is just cause both of alarm and complaint. Some time since, a pamphlet was put into my hands, the author of which, I am informed, has since deceased, which contained, as I thought, enough inflammable matter on this subject, to set all the States south of the Potomac into a blaze. However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or *servile* war rage in any other State of this Union, without affecting, in some degree, our own peace—since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part in the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore, that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined, will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those, who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and redress from the wrongs of slavery—to time, which meliorates every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our age—and to the benign influences of Christianity.

*Cato.*—When the deputation of the Senate of Rome waited on Cato, they found him dressing turnips, and offering him gold, he replied that a man that could be satisfied with such a supper as he was now about to partake of, had no need of gold.

*Cato the Censor.*—When the people clamoured violently for corn, he said it was difficult to speak to the stomach, as it had no ears.

### FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ships *Hudson* and *Formosa*, arrived at New York, we have dates from London to the 20th and from Paris to the 14th ult. These accounts, however, though 10 days later than our previous advices, afford nothing of interest except that the Markets for American Produce continued to improve. A few items follow.

It appears that serious disturbances have occurred in the South of France.

The French troops having taken possession of Ancona, the Pope issued a formal protest against it. In the British Parliament the minister having been questioned in relation to the French expedition to Italy, stated that the conduct of the French officer in forcibly possessing himself of Ancona, had caused him the greatest astonishment, and that on his representation to the French government, M. Perier had explicitly disapproved of the conduct of the officer in command.—The subject was still in a good deal of mystery.

The French Consul at Rotterdam had been attacked and ill treated by the populace.

The intelligence from Poland is pacific in its character.—Orders had reached Warsaw for the return of the corps of grenadiers, and of the 4th corps of cavalry to Russia.

The Chamber of Peers had shown a fresh disposition to place itself in direct hostility with that of the Deputies and the people. A Bill respecting divorces, which had been passed in the Lower House, was repudiated by the Commissioners of the Peers, and it was thought would be rejected by the Chamber itself.

It was reported and believed that the King of Holland had consented to acknowledge the independence of Belgium.

The Reform Bill was to have had its last reading in the House of Commons on Monday evening, 19th; but the debate was so protracted that the vote was not taken. There is no doubt, however, that it would pass and the Courier says it would certainly be ordered to a second reading in the Lords by a majority of at least *ten*. The tug of war would afterwards come in Committee. In a previous number, that paper assigns as a reason for Lord Grey's not immediately creating a batch of peers, that the necessary selections from the House of Commons would disappoint so many aspirants, that it might materially affect the bill in its third reading, and by diminishing the majority in its favor, furnish an argument against it to the anti-reformers.

The Cholera was spreading in different parts of London, but still with no alarming rapidity, and without interrupting business. There were 73 new cases on the 19th, and 45 deaths. The whole number of cases from the commencement in London were 500.

*March* 17.—COTTON MARKET.—The business of the week has again been very extensive, and a further advance has been realized on all descriptions. The fair to good qualities of Pernams and Maranhams, and the lower kinds of Uplands and Orleans, all of which are scarce, have been comparatively most affected by the demand; but all sorts, whether American or Brazil, have been more ready of sale, and we raise our quotations generally ¼d. per lb. The new Mobile, from the staple being so remarkably good, have been selling at 7¾d. per lb. though not of more than fair quality.

The sales of the week, including 4,000 bales American, 500 Bahia, and 300 Maranhams taken on speculation, amount to 25,970 bags.

# Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

*Dec. 23d*, 1831, *on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.*

### MR HENRY'S SPEECH,

(CONCLUDED.)

I have now come to the vindication of my own constituents. They have been charged—I say charged, because the insinuation is too broad and palpable to be mistaken—with the Cape Fear and the West, of having entered into a corrupt bargain to remove the Seat of Government. I pronounce this charge to be gratuitous and unfounded. Fayetteville has been arraigned at the bar of this House—the indictment has been preferred; as her counsel, I plead not guilty: and I now demand the proof. On the trial of this issue, I will not be satisfied with an acquittal, because of any supposed weakness in the evidence; but I challenge the closest scrutiny into her conduct in relation to this subject, that the verdict which may establish her acquittal, shall likewise establish her innocence. I make no apology, sir, for speaking in her behalf—She has been assailed without provocation, and would be justified in retaliating without measure. The home of a representative is the focus of patriotism; there its arders are concentrated into a flame of the holiest and purest affection. My vindication of them, however, shall not be marked by recrimination—my own feelings shall be forgotten in the dignity and importance of their cause.

Sir, the evidence adduced is this: "That a letter has lately appeared in the Greensborough Patriot (a western paper) purporting to have been written by a member of the present Legislature from the west. —The substance of which letter is, "that the Cape Fear people are willing to go into a limited Convention to remove the Seat of Government to Fayetteville—but are not willing to give the West a general Convention to regulate representation—which the West will not agree to, and that all the West can do, will be to refuse the appropriation this session, and perhaps the Cape Fear would send more liberal men next session." That upon this letter the Editor submitted his comments, the substance of which, so far as it is applicable here, is "that the Cape Fear folks want their own logs rolled, but are unwilling to roll for those who inhabit the mountains." That this letter and commentary were extracted a few days ago into the Carolina Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, (whose Editor the gentleman from Wake states to be a very worthy and respectable gentleman) with this caption, "*a lesson to be studied by the Cape Fear folks.*" And to give force to this evidence, we are told by the gentleman from Wake, "that when Providence had sent a sore affliction upon Fayetteville, the citizens of Raleigh in their offerings of charity were hardly restricted by their means; and while the recollection of this was fresh, this highly respectable paper declared that it would be ungrateful in the citizens of Fayetteville to move to the injury of Raleigh, and that the representatives of Cumberland and Fayetteville would only give silent votes; and that this editor has since forgotten his aforesaid pledges, because he has published the Greensborough lettter and its commentary, with this caption."

Now, sir, this in substance is the evidence upon which this insinuated charge of corrupt bargaining is supported. Who is this member of Assembly that has written this Greensborough letter? Have we any more evidence that he is a member of Assembly, than a citizen of Raleigh? What is his character, good or bad? Was such a letter written at all? Upon what authority does the writer speak? Who did he converse with? Suppose it all to be true that is stated in the letter, does it prove corruption upon the Cape Fear or any one? Because the Cape Fear people may believe that the removal of the Seat of Government is demanded by the best interests of the State—that Fayetteville is the best location for it—that this talk about our oaths is all a bugbear contrivance, and because these opinions happen to coincide with their own interests, and for this purpose they are willing to go into a limited Convention—does it therefore prove corruption? Surely such an inference would work badly for our Raleigh folks, who have *here and in the Senate* fought so manfully in behalf of their own interests. But does this letter show that they were even willing to make any bargain? No, the writer states that the Cape Fear would not give what the West wanted—that they would make no bargain. Then comes the commentary. The Editor complains that the Cape Fear folks want "their own logs rolled, but won't roll for the West," and intimates their want of generous feelings to the West in refusing to help them. So far then from a bargain, the Cape Fear is *reproached* for her unwillingness to enter into one. Next comes the caption of him of the "Observer." "A lesson to be studied by the Cape Fear." Mark, that the gentleman from Wake styles this a *highly respectable paper* and its Editor a *very worthy and respectable gentleman.* It is admitted to be true; and it furnishes a reason why we should give to his language a fair and not a jealous construction, as he is an honorable man and would design no wrong. To impute a favorable meaning where words will admit of it, is the first rule of fair construction, as well as an obligation of duty. His meaning then, may have been, either that he thought the Cape Fear ought not to make any bargain, if he supposed one was meant in the letter—or, that the West were entitled to a General Convention to reform the representation (as Fayetteville and Cumberland have always said) and the Cape Fear ought not to refuse it, relying on the intelligence and virtue of the people that they would do no wrong—or that the Cape Fear must now decide, whether she will concede the principle of equal representation, for the benefit that might accrue to her by making Fayetteville the Seat of Government. And upon which he offers her no advice, but leaves her to determine, as the public interest and her own might require. Nothing but an overweening jealousy could torture such a sentence as this "caption" into evidence to show a corrupt bargaining. What does the construction on the other side contended for imply, but that men will always act corruptly when it is their interest to do so, and their interest can be promoted in no other way? I thank my God! that such is not my opinion of the human heart. Again—what is more surprising; we are told in the evidence adduced, that this same Editor, a respectable and worthy gentleman, has not only refrained (until he indited this "caption,") from writing any thing himself on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government, but has even denounced it as ungrateful were Fayetteville to move in the matter.

Suppose, however, that in this *very head and front* of the Editor's offence, there was a "lurking devil," a sinister design: is Fayetteville—Cape-Fear—the West, to be held responsible and condemned, for the act of an unauthorized, irresponsible individual? Is the character of the State to be disgraced abroad, by a grave charge of corruption going on in this Legislature, founded on such evidence? Will *Raleigh* consent to be arraigned at this bar and tried, upon a charge of having attempted, through the press, to overawe public sentiment upon this measure, by the acts of one of her Editors? Sir, have we not witnessed this session an instance of the most shameful prostitution of the public press of this city, in the person of an honored and distinguished citizen of the Cape Fear—who has been held up to public indignation and reproach because while lately sojourning in this city, he may freely have expressed his opinions upon this *all engrossing public measure.* Has not a stab, by this bold act, been aimed at the Constitution, which secures to the people of this State *the right* to instruct their representatives and apply to the Legislature for a redress of grievances? Are not your halls of legislation thrown open to their watchful scrutiny, because all you breathe here is their breath—their will—their act, and their property? Once stifle the voice of public opinion *out of these walls*, and you put out the light of the government—you dry up the very fountains of its life; it will wither into a sickly monster of despotism, under whose grasp liberty expires. If then, Raleigh should not be held guilty upon such evidence—will not my constituents likewise stand guiltless? Sir, have the representatives of Fayetteville and Cumberland, by any participation of theirs, given a confirmation to this charge of corruption? I invite the investigation. I go farther. Have they, like ill-omened birds of prey, been hovering about the rooms of the members of this Legislature—breaking the slumbers of midnight, night after night, by the croakings of self interest—enlisting every passion by pity, prejudice, or abuse, that might influence this measure? (I rest no imputation upon the honorable gentleman from Wake.) What is it then, that has called down upon the devoted heads of my constituents, the jealous ire of their neighbor?

On the 4th of July last, a toast was given at Salisbury by a respectable gentlemen of that town, in favor of a Convention to regulate representation and remove the Seat of Government to some spot on the Cape-Fear. In the course of the summer, pieces appeared in the Raleigh Star and Newbern Spectator, deprecating such a Convention, with an impassioned indignation calculated to excite party feelings. In the fall (I think) public meetings were held in several western counties, to awaken the public mind to a sense of the importance of these subjects. During all this time, a period of six months, while this subject was rife in the discussions of the day, the people of Fayetteville stood still. They held no public meetings—passed no resolutions—gave no toasts—did no act in organic bodies, or through their municipal authorities—nor through their newspapers, to precipitate inquiry or forestal public opinion. And, although there are two presses in Fayetteville, and her representatives as well as those of Cumberland, have been the consistent supporters of a general Convention, nevertheless their editors have refrained from all public discussion on these topics. No matter what, sir, were the motives of this silence, it is at least negative proof, that my constituents have excited no improper influence over this question.

When that bitter chastisement of Providence was upon them (so feelingly alluded to by the gentleman from Wake,) they assembled in town meeting and passed resolutions, authorising their Police to borrow of the Bank $4000, to clothe and feed the needy sufferers by that calamity. And although many of themselves were most sorely in need of assistance, *yet they passed no resolution asking aid or sympathy from others.*—That they left to the *spontaneous* impulses of a noble-souled humanity. Very soon, however, the unsolicited and munificent charity of the citizens of Raleigh, prompt and warm from the heart, was most kindly shed upon them. It came like an Angel visit, —like a balm from Heaven—gladdening the heart of the mourner and comforting the abodes of the sufferer. They felt it—and still feel it; they have publicly and solemnly acknowledged to their noble benefactors, the weight of the obligation it has imposed upon their hearts—and they still cherish with burning emotions the grateful feelings it has inspired.—Yes! neither the taunts of being publicly reminded of it, and of the depressing calamities associated with it —nor the unsparing contumely of the hand that gave the blessing, shall now cancel its obligation.

But I ask you, sir, how far is this obligation to extend? Is it to mount from the sphere of the charities and duties of private life, into the halls of legislation? To stifle the voice of my constituents in the discharge of the momentous duties of public justice? To be converted into a deadly palsy upon their immunities—a very blister upon their tongues; that they are no longer to be heard in the councils of the country, when their public interests and the paramount interests of the State, and posterity shall demand their interference? *Venal indeed* must be the Judge or the Legislator, who *knows* his benefactors, when dispensing the public justice or administering the Government of a country. Better had my constituents rejected the boon, which they thought had descended upon them like the gentle dews of Heaven, to bless the giver and receiver—in which no impurity could be mingled for *present or for future*—than now to submit, like *bought up dependents*, to political disfranchisement. Let those then who talk about the *ingratitude* of Fayetteville learn, *what it seems they have yet to learn*, to distinguish between private obligations and public duties—lest some day they should stumble in the path of public duty, and blindly commute their own honor and their country's rights, for *a mess of pottage.*

Admit, for argument, that a bargain has been made, viz. that the Cape Fear is willing to surrender in favor of the west a portion of her representation for the advantage of having the Seat of Government located at Fayetteville. I deny, sir, that this imports corruption. A corrupt bargain may be styled a confederacy to do a moral wrong, by invading or divesting another of his rights.—Pray what right have the citizens of Raleigh to the Seat of Government *as against the people?* Who placed it there? The people. How long? Until, in their own good time, they should think proper to remove it. So says the Ordinance of 1788, "*Except by authority of the people in Convention met for that purpose.*" If the ordinance had not this proviso; it would be implied as an act of ordinary political expediency. This is not a contract with individuals conferring vested rights, intended to be indefeasible. The people in 1788, in Convention, were the sovereign power which fixed it in Raleigh. The people of 1832, when met in Convention would be the same sovereign power which can remove it. The Sovereign power of the country is the same *now* it was *then*; it has not changed hands, neither is it defunct. The individuals have changed, but the power has not. The individual who wears the Kingly crown may die, but the *King* never dies. The delusion of the advocates of this bill, consists, in supposing that by the ordinance, the people entered into a *compact or pledge* with the citizens of Raleigh, and their predecessors, that Raleigh should be the unalterable Seat of Government. This is not its meaning; it imports a solemn compact or declaration of the people to and among themselves, that Raleigh should be the Seat of Government, (until they should change it) for their mutual convenience. It was a pledge of the people to the people, interchangably made, to and with each other; and not with the people as one party, and the inhabitants and their posterity of Raleigh as the other party. Should the people of the Cape Fear and the west, *being a majority*, concur in the opinion, that the public weal requires that the Seat of Government should be placed at Fayetteville for purposes of navigation; but the west is not willing to vote for it, unless the Cape Fear makes some concessions to her of a portion of that political power which the west deems to be unjustly withheld from her; and they at last make these mutual concessions. What is this but a compromise of rights? Of interests which they have a right to compromise. It may produce an inconvenience to the citizens of Raleigh, but it is a *dammum absque injuria*, and not a loss of any *legal* or *political right.* I am no advocate of a confederacy of different and heterogeneous portions of a State to oppress a minority, or deprive it of its just rights. Such for instance, as we believe the Tariff party to be.—The wrong in that case consists, in oppressing to an unjust degree, the labor and trade of the Southern people, and in taking from their pockets large sums of money, not the right or property of the manufacturer, and putting them into his pocket. In our case, no one is deprived of his rights nor unjustly oppressed, although a few may suffer inconveniences.

Every important act of legislation which affects the general policy of a nation, must be attended with loss to some particular interest or set of men. The compensation for it is to be found *in the greatest good of the greatest number.* And where a loss is partial, falling upon a comparatively few in number, who have an equitable claim upon the public for indemnity, we cannot suppose that the people would be insensible to the claims of Justice.

What, at last, is legislation in a general sense, but a compromise of conflicting interests and views?—What are Constitutions, but principles settled by compromise? Where interests and views *cross each other, there* compromise must take place, or we can have neither Constitution nor laws. Look at the Federal Constitution. The little States of Rhode Island and Delaware, were as sovereign and independent as Virginia and North Carolina. Still, in forming a Government it was not right, that those smaller States, with a population not a twelfth part of the population of Virginia and North Carolina, should have equal power in that Government. They compromised by giving to the smaller States equal power in the Senate; and by apportioning representation to population, gave the larger States greater power in the House of Representatives. So between the slave holding and non-slave-holding States. The South claimed to have her Slaves enumerated as population; the North claimed to have them taxed as labour, the source of wealth. This was compromised, by each party conceding a portion of his claim. Thus it was assumed, that the labour of five slaves was but equal to the labour of three white men; so the North consented to allow *three fifths of the slaves* to be represented as population; and the South consented that the same proportion might be taxed as property. Look at our own Constitution. It rests upon a compromise between population and land.—The Senate represents the landholder, and the House of Commons professes to represent population or the rights of persons.

[Here Mr. H. related several anecdotes, as the occurrences of the day, which provoked audible laughter from the house. Their object was to show, that the Raleigh folks ought not to complain so much of bargains; as from report they were a little implicated with similar suspicions. He stated them from report. The incidents are forgotten; the following are some of the outlines. A, a Senator from the mountains, had a Bill before the Senate for a new county. B, a Senator not far north, had a Bill for an appropriation of money. As the story went, they were both very shrewd men by nature; and not a little practised by art in driving good bargains.—B, it seems, proposed to A that he would vote for his bill, if A would vote for his, B's bill; *and so they would work them together through the House.* A was rather jealous of B who was a city politician; and alth o' he A was not given much to book learning, yet he had attended all his life the Courts in the mountains, where he had seen a good deal of *horse-trading*, and had learnt, from hearing the lawyers, the advantages of a *negative pregnant*, when one neither wishes to be understood as fully admitting or denying a thing. So he scratched his head, and *danged* himself, if he would'nt *see about it.* By and by, the Senate meets, and B calls up his bill for a second reading. A's friends struggle with all their might to put it off, so that A might bring on his bill first and try B's sincerity. A prevails, has B's bill put off, and his own taken up, and *sure enough B voted for it.* A now chuckles that he has got B fast. In a few days, B is afforded an opportunity of giving A a trial. He had his bill taken up, and lo!! A voted against it! B now kindles with wrath ineffable and resolves to nullify A. A, nothing daunted, can't believe that B can break this halter. So he had his bill called up for a third reading; when to his *everlasting astonishment*, B, like a dexterous rope-dancer, performed some tremendous gyrations, threw a lofty somerset, slipt through the halter, head, hat and wig. And by a vote of indefinite postponement, blew A's bill *sky high!!!* Another anecdote went to illustrate, the wonderful improvements, which time had revealed, might be made in the use of rail-roads and steam engines, what facilities they afforded for making *all sorts of bargains;* either to advance politicians, build State Houses, or prevent the disaffection of any member of a political family. He stated a hypothetical case. Suppose a politician in the west wished to make friends in the east, in anticipation of some occasion when he would want an office; and another politician in Raleigh wanted to build a State House; but that it became necessary to effect their plans, to counteract the centrifugal motion of a certain county on the sea-board to a Convention. This might all be accomplished, by constructing a rail road from some point in the west, through Raleigh, to Beaufort, (we'll say) on the sea coast. The cost would be no obstacle in the way of such an enterprize, as it could all be done upon paper. But as a good deal of steam must necessarily be employed in the first instance, he cautioned the *over sanguine* against the use of engines on the *high pressure* principle, lest they might burst *their boilers* and involve the whole confederacy in ruin.]

Mr. Speaker, the Senator of Wake (as it appears in his published speech) as well as her representative on this floor, seem to have assumed in their arguments, that in case the Seat of Government should be removed, that Fayetteville is the spot had in view, for its future location. Their jealousies and resentments have therefore been concentrated upon that town. They first assail her character by obloquy; they next seek to disparage her pretensions as a mart of commerce. Believing no doubt that Fayetteville must be destroyed, or Rome would not be safe.—"Carthago delenda est." Had those gentlemen however submitted candid views on this subject, it would not be my purpose to examine it. But as their statements have been imbued with the colourings of their prejudices and jealousies, it behooves me to examine them. The Senator of Wake has pronounced it "as idle, to talk of making Fayetteville a great mart of trade, as Raleigh, by the navigation of *Crabtree and Rocky branch*; that the God of nature had placed his veto upon it, that vast sums have been spent upon the navigation of the Cape Fear without the *slightest benefit*—and that they have all resulted in a *dead loss*—and that a few weeks without rain about Christmas, causes salt to advance 20 to 40 cents a bushel—and that she can't compete with Cheraw, because of the expenses of exportation." Here are loose charges; evidently made without reflection; exaggerated by feeling, and without reference to any authority or evidence to support them. To show that they are greatly exaggerated or unfounded, I will ask the attention of the House, to the testimony of witnesses who were *disinterested* when they spake, and who from their high standing —professional science and skill—experience or opportunities of information, are the highest authority on this subject.

Few men in our State, have been more distinguished for talents, laborious industry, and a comprehensive knowledge of its resources, than Judge Murphey. He travelled over every part of the State, examined all our principal rivers and devoted in and out of the Legislature, great attention to the whole subject of internal improvements. I quote from his memoirs on the Internal Improvements of the State, published in 1819, pages 21, 29, 37, 44 and 45.

"The Inlet at Cape Fear is the best in the State, and is better situated than any other for the general commerce of the middle and western counties. The superiority of its inlets and the *excellence* of its navigation to Fayetteville, have long made the *Cape Fear* the principal channel of commerce in this State.—The exports from Wilmington have generally doubled and often trebled the exports from all our other ports. *This river* claims *peculiar consideration*, for the facilities of bringing to it for shipment, the productions of one half of the agricultural part of the State. It derives importance from its numerous tributary streams, most of which are navigable almost to their sources. None of the internal improvements contemplated by the Legislature is of more importance to the interest and character of the State, than the junction of the Pedee with the Cape Fear. The markets on the Cape Fear are more convenient to the whole country watered by the Pedee and its branches, than the markets of South Carolina, and the distance on the S. Carolina line to Wilmington, even by way of Fayetteville, along the proposed route to that town, is shorter than the distance from Sneedsborough to Georgetown along the Pedee. And as the depth of water over the bar at Georgetown forbids the expectation that a large commercial town can grow up at that place, the planters and farmers on the Pedee and its branches, will have their interests much advanced by opening to them the markets on Cape Fear." Next is the testimony of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, President of our University, who with the lights of a practical mind, invigorated by study and science, has for many years been devoted to plans for improving the agricultural interests of our State. I quote from a speech of his, delivered at Raleigh, January 3, 1829, at a meeting of the members of the Legislature, and others favorable to Internal Improvements. At page 6, he says, "The great object that has for some time engaged the attention of the State, has been to improve the navigation of the Cape Fear, *and these efforts have been attended with success.* Considerable expenditures have been made in reducing the shoals below Wilmington, and it is believed the exertions made for this purpose will prove *eventually successful.* It is quite natural that when so large a portion of our State have their eyes turned to Fayetteville, *every facility* should be afforded to promote the commercial prosperity of that place. *Cape Fear is our best River south of Roanoke*, and through which a large portion of our commerce passes and a considerable portion of our State depends upon it as an outlet for their products." Next is a report made by a joint Select Committee of both Houses, to our Legislature, the Session of 1828, James Mebane, Chairman.—"That at present the inlet of the Cape Fear affords ample water to admit vessels drawing from 14 to 15 feet water—and that by the operations of the dredging machine on the flats below Wilmington, one of the channels across the bulkhead shoal (where when the boat commenced operations there was but 8 feet at high water) a vessel drawing from 12½ to 13 feet can now pass."

I next refer the House to the various reports made by Hamilton Fulton to the Board for Internal Improvements and to the Legislature, from time to time, on the navigation and inlet of the Cape Fear; where they will find that it was his opinion that the Cape Fear was more favorable to foreign commerce, than any other river in this State; and that a small expense would render it navigable from Wilmington to Fayetteville at all seasons of the year. When Mr. Fulton first surveyed this river, steam boat navigation was not practicable, every year, at all seasons of the year. There were obstructions caused by logs, rocks and shoals within three miles of Fayetteville, and about forty or fifty miles below, which in a dry time interrupted the passage of steam boats heavily laden. By the construction of a small jetty at Spring Hill, three miles below Fayetteville, and by blasting the rocks and removing the logs which formed the impediments below, a constant and uninterrupted navigation for steam boats has been effected throughout all seasons of the year—save only after long and severe droughts, such as suspend not only the navigation of steam boats in the Cape Fear as high up as Fayetteville, but the navigation of steam boats in all the Southern rivers to the interior towns, and even that also of the great Ohio. As a proof of this, we have only to advert to the fact, that many of the steam boats on the Ohio, only draw from 18 inches to 2 feet water; and that the Congress of the United States have appropriated (I believe nearly a million of dollars or more, from time to time) for the purpose of removing the numerous shoals which infest the navigation of that river, down which there is annually conveyed the wealth of empires. But even during long spells of dry weather, the navigation for pole boats from Wilmington to Fayetteville is not suspended. There are now two steam boats with their tow boats constantly plying between those towns, on the Cape Fear; one is about 180 tons, drawing nearly 7 feet water, and the other, lately built, 250 tons, drawing but 4 feet water. The latter carries from 750 to 800 bales of cotton, is larger in fact than many of our sea vessels, and has lately landed goods in Fayetteville, shipped only five days before from the port of New York. Now, sir, is it to be conceived, that men would risk and employ such a large capital as this in steam boats, on a river, that the Senator of Wake has called a *wet weather stream?* Is it not a proof incontrovertible, that the navigation (so far from not having been improved in the slightest degree) has been vastly improved—when the tonnage of the steam boats, has within a few years, increased nearly 33 per centum? That a river, once navigated only with pole boats, is *now* navigated with steamers, large enough to cross the Atlantic. This one fact, sir, is worth a thousand arguments and assertions. I admit that there may occasionally occur temporary obstructions in the navigation, caused by logs recently fallen into the river: but these are *temporary, not permanent*, may delay a boat a few hours, and only require vigilance in the Navigation Company to have removed.

Sir, I would add, as some further authority on this subject—that in the year 1817, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and I believe Newbern, and other towns, severally petitioned the Directors of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, to establish a Branch of that Bank in their respective towns. It was the interest of that Bank to establish a Branch in whichever of these towns promised, from the advantages of its commercial situation, the most useful employment for a monetary capital. Their several claims therefore, as affording superior commercial facilities, were rigidly canvassed by the Directors; and that examination resulted in establishing the Branch at Fayetteville.—There it has ever since remained. When we bear in mind that the Directors of that Bank are men of extensive information, respectable for their talents as well as their station and wealth; that they had every means of acquiring information on the subject, and it was alike their interest as their duty to seek it out; their testimony, in this *one act*, ought to outweigh many *loose and interested assertions*

I will add another fact, to show the importance of the trade of Fayetteville. During the last year, the Branch of the United States Bank in that town, purchased of exchange or bills upon the North, &c., to the amount of $1,000,000. Supposing that the Bank of Cape Fear, the Agency of the State Bank, and the several Brokers living in that town, had purchased (as it is probable) nearly as much more—it would exhibit larger operations in trade than perhaps any two other towns in this State. For besides the amount of produce purchased there, which is indicated by the sale of bills of exchange, a large amount is purchased which is shipped to pay for the goods imported by the merchants of Fayetteville, and for the proceeds of which bills of course are not drawn. The price of Exchange in Fayetteville has for several years past been as low as ¼ of one per cent.; and it cannot be denied that it has for many years been lower *there* than in any other town in the State. In fact, other towns and banks have been in the habit of sending there to purchase exchange.

But it is said, that Fayetteville can't compete with the South Carolina markets, owing to the expenses of her transportation. I propose for a moment to examine this branch of the subject. The distance by water, from Fayetteville to Wilmington, is 117 miles. The steam boats usually perform their trips *down* in from 12 to 15 hours, and when loaded with their tow boats *up* in about 2 days; these are average trips. I have been informed, that the loaded boats from Columbia, S. C. to Charleston and back, are, on an average, from 2 to 3 weeks in performing their trips. The distance from Cheraw to Georgetown by water, is nearly double the distance from Fayetteville to Wilmington; the navigation is much worse, and the outlet of the Pedee to the Ocean is not to compare with the inlet of the Cape Fear.—How is it then, with these comparative advantages in favor of Fayetteville, that so much of what ought to be her trade, is carried to S. Carolina? The answer is obvious. Cheraw attracts (that portion of her trade which comes from N. Carolina) principally from the county of Anson; this is accounted for, because of her local proximity to that county, and because of the difficult and dangerous ferries across the Pedee for loaded wagons, coming to Fayetteville, and the distance and extreme badness of the roads leading from that county to Fayetteville.

Columbia, S. C since it was made the Seat of Government of that State, has become a very beautiful and flourishing seat of commerce. Its natural advantages of navigation were not superior to those of Fayetteville. But being the Seat of Government of the State, and susceptible of having its commercial advantages greatly extended and improved, the Legislature and the citizens were inspired with a pride to give it all the importance which artificial communications could add to it. They have opened good market roads, leading from it in different directions to the western parts of the State, others they have extended to the N. Carolina line, so as to unite with our roads. They have improved the navigation of the Broad and Saluda rivers, and thus a large portion of the trade of this State has been diverted to the Capital of S. Carolina. Now, sir, it is by these improvements of her roads and rivers, that S. Carolina has given her markets an advantage over ours. Her interior towns have no natural advantages over Fayetteville, as has been shown. Were the State of N. Carolina to bestow similar improvements upon Fayetteville, by opening good market roads to that town, and erecting good bridges over the rivers these roads would cross, this trade, now lost to her and to the State, would be reclaimed; and she could vie in importance with any interior town in the Union. It is not that the expenses of her exportation are greater than that of Cheraw and Columbia, but it is the want of good roads which enhances the price of transportation to market, that operates against her in the competition for the western trade of N. Carolina.

Sir, to this cause alone we may attribute any decline that has taken place in the commerce of Fayetteville. Not many years ago she was in the prosperous enjoyment of this very trade; like a cornucopia it poured its riches upon her. Her merchants counting that it was to continue, extended their business—improved their estates and contracted large debts with the Banks. In the mean time, South Carolina was pushing forward her improvements, which were to draw it off, while our State was doing nothing to counteract them. No sooner were they developed, than the merchants of Fayetteville began to feel their deleterious effects; their debts were falling due, while the trade upon the faith of which they contracted them, and by which in part they expected to pay them, was drawn from them; bankruptcy and ruin followed, as the natural consequences of these causes.

It has also been said, that large sums have been *squandered* on the Cape Fear without the slightest benefit. A little examination will show that this allegation has as slender a foundation, as all the others that have been noticed. By the report of the Board for Internal Improvements made to the Legislature of 1830, it will appear, that the State owns stock to the amount of $32,500 in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, on which she has received 8 dividends, amounting in the whole to 41 per cent. upon her stock—and the stock has not as yet, all been paid for. This stock has therefore, in the last thirteen years, been yielding an average annual dividend of nearly 3¼ per centum, while the most expensive operations of the company have been going on. When we consider that there is no limitation of time to the charter of the Company; that the expenses of the company are lessening, and the chances of losses are diminishing as the navigation is improved, that the commerce of the river must continue to increase, from which the tolls of the company are derived; it cannot be doubted that this is as good a stock as any of the stocks of the General Government, although it would not command so high a price in market.

The State owns stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company to the amount of $50,000, on which she has never received a dividend until the present year; and that only amounted (I believe) to 1½ per cent. And although she owns stock in 7 other incorporated river, canal or turnpike companies in this State, yet it appears by that report, that up to the year 1830 she had received but two dividends, and those were from the Buncombe Turnpike Company. It results therefore, as a conclusion from these facts, not only that the State has been benefitted by this money, which the Senator calls *squandered* upon the navigation of the Cape Fear, but that it has been the means of improving the navigation, and thereby facilitating the commerce of the river; and that it has been more valuable to her, than all the other stocks she owns, invested in the Internal Improvement of the country.

One word more, and I have done with the speech of the Senator of Wake. He states "that a few weeks without rain about Christmas, when the boats stop running, frequently the price of salt advances from 20 to 40 cents in the bushel." This, Sir, I believe to be a very palpable mistake. It has happened but once in the last 16 years, that the boats stopped running about Christmas; and that was I think, in the year 1821, or 22, during an unprecedented drought which had prevailed nearly through the whole summer and fall, and before Mr Fulton had erected the jetty at Spring Hill, and effected the other improvements on the river. The price of salt, I believe, is more uniform at Fayetteville, than at any of our Towns, because they depend upon the foreign market for their supplies. Whereas it is well known that there are extensive salt works below Wilmington, which give Fayetteville the advantage of both the *home* and foreign Market. Salt has sometimes taken a sudden rise in price at Fayetteville in the early period of the season, as happened 2 or 3 years ago. But this was occasioned by a sudden and increased demand for it, by those who generally traded to Petersburg, Newbern, Cheraw or Columbia, when the supplies of those Towns were cut short from the foreign Market. At the present moment, sir, (I am informed) the price of salt at Newbern has advanced from its usual price to $1 and $1 25 per bushel owing to that very cause.

But we have been told that the works on the Cape Fear below Wilmington have cost $46,000, and were at last abandoned. If the gentleman from Wake means by *abandoned*, that they were given up as impracticable, he is mistaken. If however, he wishes to be understood, that the State surrendered them up to the hands of the United States to be completed, he is correct. It is well known that these works are within the Revenue District of the Federal Government, and therefore within the jurisdiction of the United States for the purposes of its foreign and inland commerce. Were the State of North Carolina to effect the removal of the mud flats below Wilmington, she could not remunerate herself by tolls; because the Federal constitution inhibits the States, without the consent of Congress, to lay imposts or duties upon imports or exports. As the burden and benefit of protecting our foreign commerce ought to go together, the Federal Government has always exercised the right of facilitating and protecting our foreign commerce, by removing obstructions in our harbours and navigable rivers, within the revenue Districts of the United States. Congress has from time to time appropriated millions upon millions to effect improvements of a like nature in the navigable rivers of different States in this Union. Our Legislature therefore claimed it as a right to devolve the expense of those works upon the Federal Government. And sir, no earthly doubt can exist, that the abatement of these flats, to the standard of a perfect navigation, may be effected, provided adequate appropriations are made by the Congress of the United States. It is a work of some magnitude, and therefore the appropriations ought to be upon a proportionate scale. The practice of doling out *driblets* to effect important projects, is the most miserable of all policies. It is pounds-foolish and penny-wise—mean parsimony instead of wise economy. It is sure to delude the hope, and at last results in failure and disappointment and the extinguishment of all spirit for future enterprises of a like nature. This cause has contributed perhaps more than any other to damp the

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1832.


*Cheering Intelligence.*—We have received the following communication from a gentleman in Wilmington:

*Communicated for the Observer.*

On Monday the 25th instant, a very large meeting of the Citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining Counties, interested in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, was held in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, when GABRIEL HOLMES, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. A. TAYLOR, appointed Secretary. The report of the Statistical Committee was read, adopted, and ordered for publication. An animated discussion of the subject ensued, and several resolutions were unanimously passed; after which the Commissioners proceeded to open the Books; and in less than 24 hours, Stock to the amount of upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS was subscribed for. Our citizens manifest much zeal and determination on the occasion; and if their example should inspire all who are interested, with the same spirit, this great and important work will ere long be accomplished.

We learn that after the above was written, a large number of shares had been subscribed up to Saturday evening last, making nearly 40,000 in the whole.

This is indeed gratifying intelligence, to us, as it will be to the West and to all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the State, and particularly of that part of the State along the whole line of the contemplated Road. We have feared that the people could not be roused from the apathy with which repeated failures have made them regard all plans for improvement. But we will fear no longer. The spirit is up, and nothing but positive certainty shall induce us again to despair of accomplishing this great undertaking. Let Fayetteville but do her duty as Wilmington has done hers, and we trust and believe that the West, the powerful West, will move in solid body to our aid. Let us regard it as the last hope, at least for years to come, and make such an effort as that consideration demands. Shall we continue to tread the downward path of poverty and degradation for a generation to come, or shall we turn in the power of a great people, and resolve that we will retrace our steps? Let each individual remember that it is a final effort we are about to make, and let him make it with corresponding promptitude and liberality.

Along with the above communication we received the able and eloquent report made by the Statistical Committee, which we shall endeavor to publish in our next, and for which we ask an attentive perusal. It is in every respect calculated to dissipate all doubts and fears, as to the immense importance of the undertaking, as well as the ability of the people to accomplish it.

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It will be recollected that Mr. Hayne, in one of his late speeches on the Tariff, said that there was not now a single ship owned within the State of South Carolina; that one after another they had been sold to the more prosperous people of the North and East. We now learn that there are two ships at present on the stocks in Charleston. Their Rail Road has no doubt led to this enterprize, and when it is completed, we may look for still more important results.

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A meeting of the Delegates from the several Counties composing this Electoral District, was held at Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 17th inst., at which Walter F. Leak, Esq. was selected as the Jackson candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Leak is pledged to vote, if elected, for the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the Vice Presidency.

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*Errata.*—In Mr. Henry's speech, published last week, in the 4th paragraph, 24th line, read *with* instead of *of*. In the sentence "Your constitution must be reformed, *for* the principles upon which it rests are treacherous and unworthy of our confidence," read *or* instead of *for*. In the last paragraph except one, 2nd page, 3d column, read *high-souled* instead of *high-sounded*.

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At a recent political meeting in Halifax, N. C. "after a long and heated debate, (says the Roanoke Advocate,) in which the merits of the Baltimore Convention and Mr. Van Buren were freely canvassed, a personal *fracas* arose between several members of the meeting, which, as might be supposed, for the time being, was *disorganized*,—in other words a pretty general *row* was produced. Sufficient harmony, however, was afterwards restored to adjourn the meeting until the next day. On the following day, it being apparent that the previous meeting was formed of rather discordant materials, the Anti-Van Buren party separated themselves and called a meeting at the Academy. The Baltimore Convention party, and the Van Buren men continued their sitting as the remnant of the adjourned meeting. At the Anti-Van Buren meeting there were about 136 individuals, and we understand the number of the other meeting could not have exceeded 25. This is as we expected, and as we have predicted. We hail it as a great triumph of the friends of Free Trade and State Rights in the county of Halifax. To other patriotic counties in the State we would say "go and do likewise." PHILLIP P. BARBOUR can be elected, if the PEOPLE will it.

*Halifax Advocate.*

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We learn, that in his oration, at the recent celebration in Columbia, Col. PRESTON said, "They tell us that nullification will render the Union a rope of sand!—Which would you have it fellow-citizens, a rope of sand or a shackle *of iron?* The numerous audience responded with one voice—*A Rope of Sand!*"

*Charl. Evening Post.*

*Congress.*—In the Senate, a provision in the Appropriation Bill, for the outfit of a new Minister to France, has been stricken out, after a warm debate, which turned chiefly upon the power of the President to make such appointments during the recess, and upon the comparative extravagance of the last and present Administrations. The Administration party was defeated by a vote of 23 to 21. In the course of the debate, Mr. Mangum said, "that for many years past the tendency of our government had been to become worse and worse. He must have shut his eyes close and long, not to have seen that the government was getting worse."

The Apportionment Bill has finally passed its third reading in the Senate with Mr. Webster's amendment incorporated in it which was adopted by the casting vote of the Vice President. It fixes the number of members of the House at 251, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 8 | North Carolina | 13 |
| New Hampshire | 6 | South Carolina | 10 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | Georgia | 9 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | Kentucky | 13 |
| Connecticut | 6 | Tennessee | 13 |
| Vermont | 6 | Ohio | 20 |
| New York | 40 | Louisiana | 4 |
| New Jersey | 7 | Indiana | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 | Alabama | 6 |
| Delaware | 2 | Missouri | 3 |
| Maryland | 9 | Mississippi | 2 |
| Virginia | 21 | Illinois | 3 |

The bill finally passed by a vote of 20 to 18; and was sent to the other House for concurrence in the amendment. We did hope that our State would have been entitled to four teen members.

In the House of Representatives, the only subject of the least interest has been the case of Gen. Houston. 25½ of the large columns of the Intelligencer have been devoted during the last week, to a mere statement of the evidence and the various points of order which were made in the progress of the trial, without including the thousand and one speeches which have been delivered. We can only notice the most prominent incidents. The following are the most material parts of the testimony of Mr. Stanbery, in giving which he was frequently interrupted by motions to put a stop to his testimony:

Though in making the remarks referred to, I did not intend to impute fraud to Governor Houston, being a private individual whose residence was unknown to me, (I did not know he was in this city;) yet if I am called upon now to express an opinion whether he be guilty of fraud or not. [Here exception was taken to the relevancy of the testimony: when Mr. S. resumed, he said,] I would not be understood by what I stated, as acquitting Governor Houston of participation in this fraud. He was a private citizen, unknown to me, and I had no object in bringing his character in question. But if I was called upon to express an opinion, I should say that I did believe at the time I made the remarks, and do now, that Governor Houston did participate in the attempted fraud. I shall state the evidence that I had of his participating in it. I was a member of this House in 1830, at the time the proposals for making the contract for Indian rations were published in the Intelligencer and the Telegraph at this place. I had a knowledge that such advertisement was published. I was informed that the object of the proposals was to invite a contract, not only for the supply of rations to such Indians as had already emigrated, but for the supply of rations for all those who might emigrate after the passage of the Indian Bill then before this House, and which would require an expenditure of several millions of dollars. The advertisement was so framed as to conceal from the Public the importance of the proposed contract. By the advertisement, the proposals were to be received in so short a time after the publication that the people in the Western country could have no opportunity of making proposals, even if the importance of it had been set forth in the advertisements. These advertisements were printed about the time that Gov. Houston was in this city. He was understood to be a man of broken fortunes and blasted reputation. It was nevertheless believed that the President entertained friendly feelings towards him; but that, in consequence of his bad reputation, the President could not openly reward him, or nominate him to any office of honor or emolument. I understood that Governor Houston was an applicant for this contract, and that one of the objects of his visit to this city was to obtain this contract. I saw, by the terms of the proposals that no individual, not favored by the Head of the Department, or the President, could make any considerable sum of money by it, as by the terms of the advertisement for proposals the right was reserved to the Secretary of War to enlarge or alter the quantity of rations to be issued, and the right also of continuing the contract to any period of time that he might think proper, and to terminate it at pleasure when any of the conditions of it should be broken. I had heard of the proposals which Mr. Prentiss had made. I heard from Mr. Prentiss himself of his application, and the difficulties that he met with. From the facts and circumstances which I have related, I was led to believe, at the time, that there was an arrangement between the Secretary of War and Gov. Houston, at the time these advertisements were prepared, which was designed to give to Gov. Houston the contract for the supply of these rations at a greater price than others would have supplied them for. A knowledge of this transaction induced me to oppose the Indian Bill. I had other objections to that measure, but, the belief that the passage of the bill would give occasion to numerous frauds of a similar character, was one of the strong objections I had against it. I mentioned these objections which I had, before the passage of the bill, to several of my friends. The evidence I have *now*, that Gov. Houston was concerned in the proposed contract, is the deposition of Luther Blake, taken before a magistrate in this city, which I ask may be read by the Clerk.

I, Luther Blake, of Arkansas Territory, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that on the 21st day of March, 1830, as I was coming out of the War Office, in Washington, Governor Samuel Houston accosted me, and alluded to certain bids that had made been to supply the Government with rations to the Emigrating Indians, of which bids I had then put in the lowest, Governor Houston having apparently made himself acquainted with the amount of the different bids, informed me that he had not put in a bid in his own name, but had entered several in the names of other persons, of which he had the control. My bid was at eight cents per ration, and he, the said Houston, proposed to me that I should withdraw my bid, and buy up those of Wm. Prentiss, and David Butler, jun., and that I should then join with him and his friend (whom he did not name) who was concerned with him in a contract which might be secured at a much higher rate than either mine, Prentiss, or Butler, and that thereby we might secure an independent fortune; and until the 24th of March, 1830, each day successively inquired of me, to know if I had succeeded in purchasing the bids of Prentiss and Butler.

"LUTHER BLAKE.

"Subscribed and sworn to before
"D. A. HALL, Justice of Peace."

Strong efforts were made to discredit the above affidavit of Judge Blake, chiefly on the ground of intemperance. But the magistrate proved that he appeared to be sober when it was made.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr Stanberry said "He was aware of the reluctance felt by gentlemen to put themselves forward in such a case: he was aware of the danger they must encounter in so doing: he was aware of the threats uttered by the Executive against any member of that House who should dare to question his acts. But he was willing to bare his bosom to the assassins. He pledged himself to the proof of what he had stated; all he asked was compulsory process.

Mr. BATES, of Maine, inquired whether the gentleman had intended to be understood as saying that the President of the United States had threatened the safety of any member of that House?

Mr. STANBERY replied "yes, I did say so; and I am ready with the proof of it."

The last account which we have of the proceedings, is the opening speech of Mr. Key, in defence of his client, which was not concluded when the House adjourned on Thursday last.

The trial has been conducted throughout in a spirit of bitterness and disregard of the feel- of Mr. Stanbery, which would disgrace a County Court, and more as though he stood before the House charged with some infamous crime, than as seeking reparation for one of the most outrageous assaults ever made upon any one.

The Bank Committee had not reported at the date of the last accounts.

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*To Correspondents.*—Our columns were almost fully occupied when we received the 2d No. of Almourhid Ali. It is consequently excluded.

We hope that the unknown "Clifford" will not let his present favor be the last that we shall receive from him, as we believe it is the first.

An "Enigma" has a personal allusion to an individual, and therefore cannot be inserted.

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*New York, April 3.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the *Hibernia*, Liverpool packet, we have our London files to the evening of 26 ult. inclusive, with Paris dates to the 24th.

The news is important, first, as announcing the settlement of the Belgian question by the assent of Austria, Russia and Prussia to the treaty, and the passing of the Reform Bill, by the House of Commons, on the 22d, by a vote of 355 to 239—majority 116.—The majority last September, before the prorogation of Parliament, was 345 to 236. The bill was carried up to the Lords on Monday 26th, and was expected to be read a second time, when the debate would commence, on Monday, 2d April.

As to its probable fate there, it seems fair to infer from Mr. *Stanley's speech* on the third reading of the bill that the royal prerogative of creating peers will assuredly be exercised if necessary.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

*Monday, March* 26.—There was a steady demand for Cotton last week, and the trade appear still disposed to purchase freely; prices of all descriptions are fully maintained. The public sales on Friday, of 1440 bags Surat, 70 Demarara, 100 Manilla, went off with spirit at an advance of fully ⅛d per lb. The sales by private contract amount to 16,650 bales, consisting of 360 Sea Island at 10½d to 13½d; 70 stained 6½d to 8d; 8450 Bowed Georgia 5⅞d to 7⅞d; 1270 Mobile and Alabama 5⅞d to 7d; 1770 New Orleans 6½d to 8½d 660 Pernambuco and Ceara 8½d to 9½d; 990 Bahia & Maccio 6½d to 7½d; 780 Maranham 7⅞d to 8½d; 70 Demarara, &c 8⅞d to 10d; 420 Egyptian 8d to 9½d; 100 Carthagena 5½d; 100 Manilla 7d to 7⅛d; 1620 Surat 4½d to 5⅜d; and 90 Bengal at 4⅞d to 5d per lb. The Imports are 17,437 bags

*Monday Evening, March* 26.—There has been a good demand for Cotton on Saturday and to day, and about 3000 bags sold at full prices.

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## *Communication.*

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

### A DRAMATIC SKETCH.

SCENE—*Vestibule of the Senate Chamber.*—TIME—*Nomination of Mr. Van Buren.*

Enter CLAY and WEBSTER, (speaking as they enter, the latter very wrothy.)—They talk *Miltonic*, after the latest and most approved fashion of Dr. Channing.

"*Elder Brother.* (Anglice Webster)—But come, lets on
Against the opposing will and arm of Heaven,[1]
May never this just sword be lifted up,
But for that damn'd[2] MAGICIAN, let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty flag[3] of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras,—or all the monstrous forms[4]
Twixt Africa and Ind, I'll find him out
And force him to return his purchase back[5]
Or drag him by the curls[6] to a foul death
Curs'd as his life.

*Spirit* (English for Clay) . . . Alas, good venturous youth!
I love thy courage[7] yet, and bold emprise;
But here thy sword[8] can do thee little stead:
Far[9] other arms, and weapons must
Be those that quell the might of Hellish[10] charms;[11]
*He* with his *bare wand* can unthread thy joints,[12]
And crumble all thy sinews." *Milton's Comus.*

NOTES—BY GIFFORD.

[1] *Heaven.*—The God-like, as his cognomen betokens, here talketh very *piously*, and also magnanimously. See his very devout, and reverential quotation of Scripture, in his late reference to the Prophet's account of the reanimation of the "dry bones of the valley."

[2] *damn'd.*—Here again the early Calvanistic education of the speaker breaks through the surface of a more polished and well-bred Socinianism; as this very plain-spoken *epithet* sheweth. It is but fair, however, to state, that the speaker says in justification, that he only used it, as he did the other allusion, *rhetorically;* and that he did'nt mean any harm.

[3] *Sooty flag.*—The original, whence the God-like borrowed his famous description of the Union Banner, in the Foot Resolution Speech—"streaming all over—and over—and on both sides—and round the edges—and in between the seams, with living characters, &c. &c."—I quote from memory.

[4] *Monstrous forms.*—Here the speaker means the Radicals, and Parliamentary Reformers of England, with whom the Minister was then consorting. The same wild animals, that like the Bell of Cyprus in Othello, frightened Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington from their propriety.

[5] *Return his purchase back.*—Deducting, be it understood, the $9000 outfit, for which the Fiend took a Bond of Fate; and which upon presentation was duly paid at the Treasury.

[6] *Drag him by the curls.*—'Alas! poor bald-pate.' *Shakspeare.*—An ironical allusion, and most cruel and wanton mockery, it is feared,—like that to *Colonel* Hayne, in the same Foot-Ball Speech, on his being a *General.* It is admitted that the strength of this modern Sampson, wherever else it may lie, does not lie in his locks.—For an illustration in copper-plate, of this *burst of indignant eloquence*, see the effigy of Mr. Van Buren, in a volume called the Cabinet, a choice book, wherein the Vice President, much to his annoyance, is *bound up* with some very choice company.

[7] *I love thy courage.*—The reason why the speaker is so enamoured of his friend's courage, it has been suggested to me, is, that it exhibits only the *better part* of valour—discretion.

[8] *Thy sword.*—An ill disguised sneer, it is suspected, at the non-combatant propensities of the now Godlike, but never very war-like member of the meeting at Hartford. An assembly, it will be recollected, that convened a short time after that memorable day, when the Kentucky Senator electrified the House of Representatives by *singing* "The Galley Slave," when that splendid dome rang again, with the oft repeated burthen of the song—"I sigh as I tug at the oar."—I understand, however, that on a late occasion, in one of the intervals of a three days' speech, on the Hon. Senator's being called on for a song, he replied in the words of Incledon to the Prince Regent, that "he was now *too old* to sing."

[9] *Far other arms.*—The meaning of this passage is not very clear.—It has puzzled the commentators not a little. The better opinion seems to be (see Matthias, Pursuits of Literature, If book,) that it hints at some new Coalition, and Holy Alliance, between the Spinning-Jenny Aristocracy of the East, and the landed democracy of the West.

[10] *Hellish.*—A little of the accidental, but very natural out-breaking of that tendency to profanity, to which the Western Senator is constitutionally subject. The other never swears,—in *public*,—except rhetorically.

[11] *Charms.*—This word as here used, does not mean *Beauties*, as the reader might hastily suppose, from a glance at the aforesaid picture of the *Magician* in the Cabinet; but witchcraft, incantations, &c. of the Baltimore Convention.—Into which huge cauldron, the speaker perceived, with no little foreboding, the Imps and Familiars of the Press, casting in their potent drugs and poisonous roots, preparatory to a great political *Sorcery-stew* in May next.

[12] *Unthread thy joints.*—An ill natured reflection (to say the least of it) and most unkind cut at the long standing *Rheumatick*s of his friend, the *God-like*,—or perhaps the language is only metaphorically expressive of a regret on the part of the speaker himself, that although in the prime and vigour of manhood, before his own joints grew stiff, in his devotion and courtship of the People, he with untiring perseverance, crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee, thrift *would not* follow fawning.

*Note to the Editor.*

You will perceive, on turning to your copy of Milton, that the extract from "Comus" is given verbatim.

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MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 22d instant, by Gideon Seawell, Esq., Mr. JOHN DUNCANNON to Miss ELTHY ROGERS, daughter of Jesse Rogers, sen. All for Jackson.—[*Communicated.*

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on Sunday night, the 23d ult., SOPHIA WOODHOUSE, infant daughter of Carleton Walker, Esq., aged 17 months.

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## ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6½ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

*May* 1, 1832.

## Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

*Has just received the following new and valuable artices:*

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

*May* 1. 78tf.

## For Sale.

ONE half of the Steam Boat Henrietta, together with the Lighter's Clarendon, Only Son, Messenger and Spider. For terms, apply to

S. F. NELSON.

*April* 30, 1832. 78-3w.

## Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st day of June next.

NATHAN MENDENHALL, *Pres't.*

*April* 28*th*. 1832. 78tm.

## Nash's Lottery Office.

DRAWING of Wellsburg Lottery, No. 3, viz:
36 21 57 53 4 46 25 41 15.

MAGNIFICENT RESULT.

Comb. No. 21 36 57 the splendid Capital Prize of 10,000 Dollars, was sold at Nash's Office to a Young Man of Petersburg, where it is expected there will be many more Capital Prizes disposed of.

*Splendid Lottery soon to be drawn.*

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6.

Draws at Richmond, on Friday, 11th of May.—66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 20,000 | DOLLARS, |
| 1 | of | 10,000 | DOLLARS, |
| 1 | of | 5,000 | DOLLARS, |
| 1 | of | 3,000 | DOLLARS, |
| 100 | of | 1,000 | DOLLARS, |
| 16 | of | 500 | DOLLARS, |
| 56 | of | 100 | DOLLARS, |
| 56 | of | 80 | DOLLARS, |
| 112 | of | 50 | DOLLARS, |
| 112 | of | 40 | DOLLARS, |

Besides many of $30, $20, $10, &c. making in all, prizes to the enormous sum of $366,080 Dollars.

*Whole Tickets* $10. *Shares in proportion,*

For sale at the Exchange and Lottery Office of

## Paul Nash,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Where all orders (post paid) on this or other popular Lotteries, will meet prompt attention. Address as above. *May* 1.....78-3t.

## J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

*Fayetteville, April* 24. 77tf

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*From the Nashville Republican—Extra, April* 14.

## AWFUL CALAMITY!

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steamboat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles above that place, and the destruction therewith of sixty or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. Eight or ten cabin passengers and fifty or sixty deck passengers were lost.

MR. CHAUBERT.

As they say "down East," the "GENOOine" Fire King, has furnished the Editors of the *Richmond Compiler* with the following Antidotes against Poision, &c.

THE PRESCRIPTIONS—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"1. *Antidotes for Oxallic Acid.*—Use two or three ounces of Carbonate of Soda—one ounce at a time in a tumbler of water—instead of the stomach pump and whitening, now used by the medical faculty—So soon as the Soda reaches the acid, the patient immediately vomits, and the stomach is relieved.

"2. *Recipe for the Fair Sex.*—Instead of using paint, use Cochineal powdered, very small quantity—tie it in a piece of linen, wet it, and rub it on the face—afterwards take a lump of alum and rub it on the face also—then wipe the face dry with a handkerchief. This will preserve the face from any kind of pimple or wrinkle, and produce a beautiful rosy color.

"3. *Cure for the Bite of a Mad dog.*—Mr. C. has also found the cure for the bite of a mad dog. To prove the efficacy of his antidote, he will give ten dollars for a mad dog to bite six other dogs—he will bet three of the dogs die, and the other three he will restore, to convince the faculty of his skill in Chemistry. He will also cure the bite of a Rattle-snake, but by a different process.

"What he uses for one kind of poison will not counteract the effect of another—all his antidotes are entirely different.

"4. *Tooth ache.*—No one has yet discovered a remedy for the tooth-ache, except Mr. C. Experience has convinced him of its efficacy—it has been used all over the world, and has met with great success—nothing has been discovered till the present to supercede the necessity of tooth-drawers.

"5. *Cure for a Burn.*—Scrape the inside of an Irish potatoe: mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat."

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## Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
*Proprietors.*

*May* 1st, 1822.

## Summer Arrangement.

### Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

### The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

*The FREIGHT Steam Boats,*

### Virginia & Norfolk,

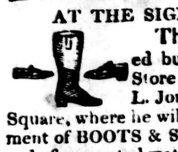
will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

*March* 8. 78-6m.

## Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

*March* 6.

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## WILLKINGS & CO.,

*Offer for sale, just received:*

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

*IN STORE,*

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

*Also, a well selected lot of*

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

*January* 24.

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## WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

**Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,**

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 22. 55tf

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## Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,** as usual.

*December* 27, 1831. 60tf.

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## New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

*Fayetteville, October* 25. 51tf.

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## SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to JAMES SUNDY.

***For sale, an elegant stick GIG.***

February 14, 1832 67tf.

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**THE ANNUAL CONVENTION** of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

*March* 13. 71-tf

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## C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

*March* 20. 72tf.

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## REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

*Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,*

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

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## For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

*November* 1, 1831. 52tf.

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## JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

***GOODS:***

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Nov.* 1, 1831. 52tf.

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## Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

*March* 13. 71tf.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**Groceries,**
**Hardware and Cutlery,**
**Crockery and Glass Ware,**
**Shoes, Hats, &c.**

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

*November* 15. 54tf.

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## TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,**

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

**He is also prepared to** execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

*November* 8.—53-tf. D. S.

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***THOMASTOWN LIME.***

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December 28th*, 1831.

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## Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*February* 21.

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## Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

*Also,*

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*Fayetteville, March* 6, 1832. 70tf.

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## Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

**50 Bags prime Coffee.**

WILLKINGS & Co.

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## *Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.*

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*October* 25, 1831. 51tf.

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## Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

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## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

### Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

*November* 15. 54tf.

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## Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

*November* 15. 54tf.

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***NEGROES for Sale.***

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

| | TAX. |
|---|---|
| 600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes, | $1 60 |
| 1200 ditto on Neill's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens, | 8 40 |
| 132 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young, | 1 22 |
| 200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier, | 20 |
| *The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.* | |
| 100 acres on Neill's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation $100 | 80 |
| 530 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value $700, | 5 60 |
| 87½ ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value $87½ | 62 |
| 50 ditto on Neill's creek, owner unknown, valuation $50, | 40 |

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

*March* 26, 1832. 73-6t.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

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**All persons having** accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

*January* 23, 1832. 64tf.

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## Removal.

### JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**HARDWARE & GROCERIES,**

Also, an assortment of

**BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,**

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

*March* 20. 72tf.

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## LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

*January* 2, 1832. 61tf.

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

*Fayetteville, March* 26. 73tf.

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## HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

***Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,***

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

*Fayetteville, October* 10. 49tf.

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## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

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## Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 1, 1831. [52-tf.]

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## *H. MacLaurin*

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 21, 1832. 68tf.

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## HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

*Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,*

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

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## To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 15. 54-6m.

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## *Factorage and Commission* BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

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## New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York a handsome assortment of GOODS, (lately selected by himself from the last arrivals) suitable for the present and approaching season, and will dispose of them upon as good terms as any ever offered in this market. Also a good assortment of

**Groceries, Hardware, Crockery** CHINA, and GLASS WARE, HATS, SHOES and UMBRELLAS. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

*April* 17. 76-3t.

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## Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.**

Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an assortment of Landreth's

**Garden Seeds.**

*April* 3. 74tf.

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## New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large and extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

***And Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,***

**Crockery and Glass Ware,**

Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and letter Paper, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

*April* 9, 1832. 75-6w.

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## A Dwelling House for sale, AND LOTS ELIGIBLY SITUATED FOR WARE HOUSES, *TO LEASE.*

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most accommodating terms, the Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets. The Improvements are nearly new, with a good Garden attached, and will be found to unite almost every convenience requisite for a small family.

*Also, to LEASE for a term of years,*

The Lot or Lots corner of Old and Union streets. They are eligibly situated for the erection of Ware houses, being very convenient to the business part of the town.—Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
*Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.*

*April* 9, 1832. 75-6w.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

*March* 13. 71tf

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## Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by

T. SANDFORD & CO.

*March* 20.

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## For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 5, 1832. 70tf.

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## Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*January* 24.

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## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

**LOCKE & BAUGHAN.**

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

*Fayetteville, 4th February*, 1832. 66-tf.

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## Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831. 4-tf.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

*December* 31, 1831. 61 3m.

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## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F Nelson, proprietors of said company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

*January* 3, 1832. 61-tf.

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NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

*Hayetteville, Jan.* 4. 62tf.

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***State of North Carolina,***

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur, to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro *confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. S. C.

*February* 7, 1832.